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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/591,688	09/05/2006	Keiko Yamamichi	295714US0PCT	4861
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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER				
SNYDER, ZACHARY J				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2889				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/01/2010		ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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# Office Action Summary

## Application No.

10/591,688

## Applicant(s)

YAMAMICHI ET AL.

## Examiner

Zachary Snyder

## Art Unit

2889

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2,3,6-11,13,15 and 22-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2,3,6-11,13,15 and 22-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 September 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

Receipt is acknowledged of applicant's amendment filed 1/6/2010. Claims 2-3, 6-11, 13, 15, 22-31 are pending and an action on the merits is as follows.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

Claims 2-3, 6-11, 13, 15, 22-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 7,030,553 B2 to Winters et al. in view of U.S. PG Publication 2003/0184688 A1 to Kim.

In regard to claim 2, Winters discloses (figure 3 for reference) an organic electroluminescent display comprising:

a substrate (substrate 100, COL. 4, LINES 53-54); and

a first organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21b) and a second organic electroluminescent (gamut subpixel 21a) device part placed side by side on a surface of the substrate (shown in figure 3);

the first organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21b) including at least a light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b; the teachings of figure 3 can be applied to passive matrix display (COL. 4, LINES 8-12) where a conductive material would be used as the reflector so it can function as an electrode (COL. 4, LINES 34-37)), a first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140b, COL. 5, LINE 66), an organic luminescent medium layer (organic EL media 210, COL. 7, LINE 23), and a transparent electrode layer (transparent

electrode 240, COL. 7, LINE 45) in this order (shown in figure 3) and including a light reflective layer (semi-transparent reflector 230, COL. 7, LINES 40-41) inside or outside of the organic luminescent medium layer or the transparent electrode layer;

the second organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21a) including at least a light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150a; the teachings of figure 3 can be applied to passive matrix display (COL. 4, LINES 8-12) where a conductive material would be used as the reflector so it can function as an electrode (COL. 4, LINES 34-37)), a first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140a), a second inorganic compound layer (a second metal oxide layer can be formed above the reflector 150a and below the organic EL media layer, COL. 7, LINE 51-56), an organic luminescent medium layer (organic EL media 210, COL. 7, LINE 23), and a transparent electrode layer (transparent electrode 240, COL. 7, LINE 45) in this order (shown in figure 3) and including a light reflective layer (semi-transparent reflector 230, COL. 7, LINES 40-41) inside or outside of the organic luminescent medium layer or the transparent electrode layer; and

an emission spectrum of light from the first organic electroluminescent device part differing from an emission spectrum of light from the second organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixels 21a and 21b have the colors red and blue respectively, COL. 3, LINES 24-26).

Winters does not disclose that the second inorganic compound layer is able to be etched more easily than the first inorganic compound layer.

Kim teaches a method for selectively etching an inorganic pixel layer to form areas of varying thickness wherein a first portion is a crystalline layer (layer 108b, figure 3b) and a

second and third portion are amorphous (108a, figure 3b) so that the amorphous section is selectively etched away.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Winters and Kim before him or her, for the height controlling layer of the electrode (the second inorganic compound layer of Winters) to be more easily etched as taught by Kim so that the electrode can be selectively etched and form a pixel electrode of varying heights in a micro-cavity display device.

In regard to claim 3, Winters discloses (figure 3 for reference) an organic electroluminescent display comprising:

a substrate (substrate 100, COL. 4, LINES 53-54); and

a first organic electroluminescent device part, a second organic electroluminescent device part, and a third organic electroluminescent device part placed side by side on a single surface of the substrate (gamut subpixels 21(a, b, and c);

the first organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21c) including at least a light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150c; the teachings of figure 3 can be applied to passive matrix display (COL. 4, LINES 8-12) where a conductive material would be used as the reflector so it can function as an electrode (COL. 4, LINES 34-37)), an organic luminescent medium layer (organic EL media 210, COL. 7, LINE 23), and a transparent electrode layer (transparent electrode 240, COL. 7, LINE 45) in this order and including a light reflective layer (semi-transparent reflector 230, COL. 7, LINES 40-41) inside or outside of the organic luminescent medium layer or the transparent electrode layer (shown in figure 3);

the second organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21b) including at least a light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b), a first inorganic compound layer (cavity-spacer 140b), an organic luminescent medium layer (organic EL media 210), and a transparent electrode layer (transparent electrode 240) in this order and including a light reflective layer (semi-transparent reflector 230) inside or outside of the organic luminescent medium layer or the transparent electrode layer (shown figure 3);

the third organic electroluminescent device part (gamut subpixel 21a) including at least a light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150a), a first inorganic compound layer (cavity-spacer 140a), a second inorganic compound layer (a second metal oxide layer can be formed above the reflector 150a and below the organic EL media layer, COL. 7, LINE 51-56), an organic luminescent medium layer (organic EL media 210), and a transparent electrode layer (transparent electrode 240) in this order and including a light reflective layer (semi-transparent reflector 230) inside or outside of the organic luminescent medium layer or the transparent electrode layer; and

emission spectra of light from the first, second, and third organic electroluminescent device parts differing from one another (gamut subpixels 21a, 21b, and 21c have the colors red, blue, and green respectively, COL. 3, LINES 24-26).

Winters does not disclose that the second inorganic compound layer is able to be etched more easily than the first inorganic compound layer.

Kim teaches a method for selectively etching an inorganic pixel layer to form areas of varying thickness wherein a first portion is a crystalline layer (layer 108b, figure 3b) and a second and third portion are amorphous (108a, figure 3b) so that the amorphous section is selectively etched away.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Winters and Kim before him or her, for the height controlling layer of the electrode (the second inorganic compound layer of Winters) to be more easily etched as taught by Kim so that the electrode can be selectively etched and form a pixel electrode of varying heights in a micro-cavity display device.

In regard to claim 6, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and Kim also teaches that the first inorganic compound layer and the second inorganic compound layer include an inorganic oxide (ITO, paragraph 27), and crystallinity of the first inorganic compound layer is higher than crystallinity of the second inorganic compound layer (one is amorphous and one is polycrystalline, paragraph 27). The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claim 7, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and Kim also teaches that the first inorganic compound layer is crystalline, and the second inorganic compound layer is non-crystalline (one is amorphous and one is polycrystalline, paragraph 27). The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claim 8, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 6 and that at least one of the first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140b, COL. 5, LINE 66) and the second inorganic compound layer includes an oxide of an element selected

from the group consisting of In, Sn, Zn, Ce, Sm, Pr, Nb, Tb, Cd, Ga, Al, Mo, and W (ITO, COL. 6, LINE 37).

In regard to claim 9, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 6 and that at least one of the first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140b, COL. 5, LINE 66) and the second inorganic compound layer includes an oxide of an element selected from the group consisting of In, Sn, and Zn (ITO, COL. 6, LINE 37).

In regard to claim 10, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and that the light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b, COL. 7, LINE 31) includes a metal selected from the group consisting of Al, Ag, Au, Pt, Cu, Mg, Cr, Mo, W, Ta, Nb, Li, Mn, Ca, Yb, Ti, Ir, Be, Hf, Eu, Sr, Ba, Cs, Na, and K, or an alloy containing at least one metal selected from the group (preferred materials are Ag, Au, or alloys composed of one or both of these materials, COL. 4, LINES 28-30).

In regard to claim 11, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and that the light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b, COL. 7, LINE 31) includes one, two or more metals selected from the group consisting of Al, Ag, Au, Pt, Cu, Mg, Cr, Mo, W, Ta, Nb, Li, Mn, Ca, Yb, Ti, Ir, Be, Hf, Eu, Sr, Ba, Cs, Na, and K, or an alloy containing at least one metal selected from the group (preferred materials are Ag, Au, allows it to be composed of one or both of these materials, COL. 4, LINES 28-30).



In regard to claim 13, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and that the display further comprises a color filter (COL. 3, LINES 62-67).

In regard to claim 15, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 2 and Kim teaches that the method further comprises:

selecting, as a material of a second inorganic layer, a material that has a lower crystallinity than a crystallinity of a first inorganic compound layer (layer 108a is amorphous and layer 108b is polycrystalline); and that the layers are then wet etched (amorphous layer is etched using an etchant such as diluted oxalic acid, paragraph 50).

When forming the structure of Winters using the selective etching method taught by Kim, the second inorganic compound layer would be formed after forming the first inorganic compound layer. The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claim 22, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and Kim also teaches that the first inorganic compound layer and the second inorganic compound layer include an inorganic oxide (ITO, paragraph 27), and crystallinity of the first inorganic compound layer is higher than crystallinity of the second inorganic compound layer (one is amorphous and one is polycrystalline, paragraph 27). The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claim 23, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and Kim also teaches that the first inorganic compound layer is crystalline, and the second inorganic

compound layer is non-crystalline (one is amorphous and one is polycrystalline, paragraph 27).  
The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claim 24, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 22 and that at least one of the first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140b, COL. 5, LINE 66) and the second inorganic compound layer includes an oxide of an element selected from the group consisting of In, Sn, Zn, Ce, Sm, Pr, Nb, Tb, Cd, Ga, Al, Mo, and W (ITO, COL. 6, LINE 37).

In regard to claim 25, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 22 and that at least one of the first inorganic compound layer (transparent cavity-spacer layer 140b, COL. 5, LINE 66) and the second inorganic compound layer includes an oxide of an element selected from the group consisting of In, Sn, and Zn (ITO, COL. 6, LINE 37).

In regard to claim 26, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and that the light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b, COL. 7, LINE 31) includes a metal selected from the group consisting of Al, Ag, Au, Pt, Cu, Mg, Cr, Mo, W, Ta, Nb, Li, Mn, Ca, Yb, Ti, Ir, Be, Hf, Eu, Sr, Ba, Cs, Na, and K, or an alloy containing at least one metal selected from the group (preferred materials are Ag, Au, or alloys composed of one or both of these materials, COL. 4, LINES 28-30).

In regard to claim 27, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and that the light reflective conductive layer (reflector 150b, COL. 7, LINE 31) includes one, or two or more metals selected from the group consisting of Al, Ag, Au, Pt, Cu, Mg, Cr, Mo, W, Ta, Nb, Li, Mn, Ca, Yb, Ti, Ir, Be, Hf, Eu, Sr, Ba, Cs, Na, and K, or an alloy containing at least one metal selected from the group (preferred materials are Ag, Au, allows it to be composed of one or both of these materials, COL. 4, LINES 28-30).

In regard to claim 28, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and that the display further comprises a color filter (COL. 3, LINES 62-67).

In regard to claim 29, Winters in view of Kim teaches the limitations of claim 3 and Kim teaches that the method further comprises:

selecting, as a material of a second inorganic layer, a material that has a lower crystallinity than a crystallinity of a first inorganic compound layer (layer 108a is amorphous and layer 108b is polycrystalline); and that the layers are then wet etched (amorphous layer is etched using an etchant such as diluted oxalic acid, paragraph 50).

When forming the structure of Winters using the selective etching method taught by Kim, the second inorganic compound layer would be formed after forming the first inorganic compound layer. The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claim 2.

In regard to claims 30 and 31, Winters in view of Kim teach the limitations of claim 2 and 3, and Kim also teaches that the more easily etched layer (film 108a, comprises indium zinc

oxide, paragraph 48, corresponding to the second inorganic compound) and the not easily etched layer (108b, corresponding to the first inorganic compound, comprises ITO, paragraph 49). The motivation to combine is the same as discussed in regard to claims 2 and 3.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary Snyder whose telephone number is (571)270-5291. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 7:30AM to 6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Toan Ton can be reached on (571)272-2303. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Toan Ton/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2889

/Zachary Snyder/  
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